

# THE DAILY REBEL

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1863.

We are under obligations to our friend "Conner," of the "Corbin Home," in this city for a most palatable and refreshing dejection of

Mocha's berry berry in China cups, which made its appearance yesterday before our astonished vision, and steaming hot, a that Mr. C. regales his guests daily with this scarce and precious beverage — "genuine coffee."

We are pleased to be able to chronicle a marked improvement in the table d'hôte of the Central House, of this city. Our friend CARROLL, is determined to preserve his reputation, as an accomplished caterer, regardless of blockades — "or any other men."

Cassius M. Clay is going to Russia. It is too hot for him in the army. The difference between him and Napoleon in this respect is simply that he will go in, as Bonaparte came out — somewhat demoralized.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register says — Gen. Van Dorn is now in Tennessee, and in a short while you may expect to hear from him and of his watering his horses in the Ohio.

This is the 22d day of February — the anniversary of the birth of Geo. Washington, and also the anniversary of the birth of the Government of the Independent Confederate States of America.

The New York Herald rhymes the name of the Governor of Alabama in the manner following: —  
"Governor John Gil Shorter.  
Is a regular shorter!"

The distinguished Lieutenant Maury in his letter to the London Times says: "We have but to stand firm, think of our dead, and be true to ourselves, and all will be well."

A Yankee prisoner says if the rebels didn't "raise the blockade," the rebel shells "raised h—l" aboard the Yankee gun-boats. There was a "raise" somewhere, evidently.

The people of the North West have discovered that the Southern goose no longer lays the golden egg. But it has hatched a game-cock that is exceedingly troublesome to subjugate. Hence the clamor for peace.

There will be preaching at the Baptist Church to-day, at 11 o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Kefauver.

McClellan has been presented a sword in Boston. As the novelists say, what will he do with it?

Abraham Lincoln has lately made his will. Very little evangelical grace in that testament.

Gold has gone up so high in New York that it can't be seen with a telescope.

An equestrian statue of Gen. Scott is on exhibition at Washington.

"Rever. Symanture" is Louisville. — The Journal of last Monday has the following in its local column: —

"The rebel sympathizers in this city, styling themselves 'Democrats,' are still holding meetings preparatory to the State Convention, which they propose to hold at Frankfort on the 18th inst. Its nominees candidates for State officers. A meeting of the rebel sympathizers of the Third and Fourth Wards will be held at Weiman's Hall at seven o'clock this evening, and a similar meeting will be held at the City Court Room, in the Sixth Ward, at the same hour."

It appears that similar meetings were held in the adjoining counties, aptly termed, by the Journal, "secession meetings." The editor of that paper says a meeting of rebel sympathizers, styling themselves "Democrats," was held at Rudy's Chapel near Gilman's, on Friday, at which delegates were appointed to attend the convention to be held at Frankfort on the 18th inst.

The abolition editors of Louisville and Nashville, are becoming warm upon the subject of the enforcement of the Southern Conscription Law, in Missouri in this State. The editor of the Nashville Union, whom, it is needless to remark, is the most outrageous liar in Yankeeedom, says that Mr. Dilaha, of that county, upon being advised by some of his friends to quietly submit to imprisonment, vowed he would take his own life before he would shoulder a rebel musket. A few days afterwards a party of horsemen were scouring his section, taking conscripts into the Confederate army. They came up with Mr. Dilaha, when, being unable to make good his escape, he drew a knife and cut his own throat from ear to ear.

An admirer of a prima donna, at Berlin, sent her lately two magnificent robes with a billet dox, in which he informed her that he would call upon her in the evening, to know which of the two she had selected. Shortly before the appointed hour, he received the following answer: "I find the robes equally elegant, so that a selection is quite impossible. I shall, therefore, keep both, and you will have no occasion to call upon me."

The Prussian Chamber voted an address hostile to the Government by an overwhelming majority.

There are rumors of a new difficulty between the British and Washington Governments owing to the seizure of English vessels near the Bahama coast.

Robert Keel is a speech, declared himself favorable to a separation of the North and South, and strongly condemned Lincoln's emancipation edict.

The French Senate voted an address to the Emperor with only one dissenting vote.

## LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

We clip the following items of Northern news from the Louisville Journal of the 16th:

Washington, Feb. 14. — The Senate ratified a treaty by which the Kaw Indians are to be removed from Kansas as soon as arrangements can be made by the Indian Bureau.

Bills have been prepared and only wait opportunity to be reported, appropriating ten millions of dollars for the abolition of slavery in Maryland, a million and a half for Western Virginia, and four hundred and fifty thousand for Delaware.

The Select Committee on Emancipation has also agreed upon the bill to establish a Board of Emigration and Colonization in connection with the War Department.

Among the New York dispatches of the Journal, we find the following foreign items of interest:

New York, Feb. 13. — The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 31st via Queenstown on the 1st, arrived to-day.

It is assumed by the several writers that the Emperor's proposal is a preliminary step to more important action, and if refused, the recognition of the Confederates will probably follow, whether England joined or not.

The emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall was a most enthusiastic affair, and in point of numbers was one of the most important since the days of the corn law struggle. The resolutions reiterated the sentiments of the Emancipation Society and expressed great sympathy for the North. The amendments were promptly voted down, and the resolutions carried almost unanimously. The London Times was denounced amidst groans and hisses. Similar meetings were held at Bradford and other towns. The operations of Bradford adopted resolutions thanking America for the relief afforded, and suggesting assistance to emigrate as a more effectual way of affording relief.

The Times indulges in a most gloomy picture of the present crisis in America, both military and financial.

Warsaw, Jan. 31. — The insurrectionists have received considerable reinforcements from the better class of society, including many from Warsaw. They captured some troops near Radom, including two Russian officers, who were immediately shot.

Warsaw, Jan. 31. — The city is tranquil. The official journals state that all the news received from the government from the provinces is of a satisfactory nature, and order is being everywhere established.

Peters, Jan. 31. — The house is inanimate at 60°.

London. — The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 224,000.

Liverpool. — Liverpool, Jan. 31. — Cotton freights all qualities slightly higher, in some cases 1d. Flour still declining. Wheat dull and 1d lower. Corn flat. Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols closed at 92 1/2; Erie shares 40 1/2; Illinois Central 34 1/2.

Liverpool. — The market for the week was 24,000 bales; the price declined 1/2d, the market closing heavy on all descriptions.

The Journal learns by way of Tusculum (probably through the underground grape vine) that:

"The enemy has moved a large part of his army from Virginia to Vicksburg. They have also taken from Mobile all the garrison except four thousand, retained for police duty.

The railroad from Meridian to Selma was completed, and cars run daily between those points.

It is useful in enabling Confederates to rapidly concentrate reinforcements in Vicksburg. Hospitals established by the rebels at luka are shortly to be abandoned, only seventy-five of their wounded being now there.

Enforcement of the conscription law is driving many from Alabama and Mississippi North. Notwithstanding stringent orders prohibiting contraband articles from being sent South, frequent violations have occurred. In consequence, more vigorous measures have been resorted to. All downward-bound boats are stopped at Island No. 10 by the gunboat New Era, and passengers and baggage searched.

Some quinine was discovered in possession of a passenger on the Reverse last night, and he and the captain were brought to this place. The boat remains at the island.

Four million of dollars have been sent down on the Rowena to pay the troops in General Grant's department.

One hundred bales of cotton were brought up on the Rath.

A guerilla leader named Damon, who has been enforcing the conscript law in the vicinity of Dyersburg, Tenn., has been captured and brought to this place. Federal scouts discovered him riding a young mule, and gave chase. The animal fell with him twice, and finally ran against a large tree. Just then the Federals came up and took him. Thirty of his band were also brought up as prisoners this morning.

The naval steamer Gen. Lyon has just arrived from Vicksburg with the provisions captured by the Queen of the West. She left Vicksburg on the 9th.

The health of the troops had not improved. It was very bad.

On the 7th a boat load of coal was set afloat. It ran the blockade by itself, and was finally seized by the Queen.

Prisoners say the Federals were repulsed in every demonstration against Port Hudson.

When treason becomes bold and defiant in our midst, when loyal citizens are threatened with death through the columns of treasonable newspapers and the mouths of traitors, when the Government is assailed and insidious means are used to seduce loyal people from their allegiance, when public meetings are called to promulgate treason, it is time for loyal men to unite for the protection of themselves, and to not and speak as becomes a loyal free people; that those who ask for peace with rebels in arms against the Government, except on terms of unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws, or those who propose a separation of the Union in any manner, are traitors; that it would be a stain on the fame of Kansas, as a loyal State, to permit the making of any treasonable propositions, or the adoption of any treasonable resolutions in our midst, and it shall not be done (this we resolve to carry out to the letter, come what may); that death is the constitutional, legal punishment of treason; that the policy of the incarceration of traitors for a time, and then discharging them without punishment, is not proper, but legal punishment should be inflicted without delay; that we cordially endorse the President's emancipation proclamation; that we are confident of the final triumph of our Government; that we again renew and pledge our fidelity to the Union, with the determination to support the Government unto the end. — Resolutions of Kansas Legislature.

"Did you ever see Kirby die?" Kirby wraps the American flag around him, marches down to the foot-bridge, sings Hail Columbia, fires off two horse pistols and dies like a son of a gun!"

## A COSMOPOLITAN VIEW.

From our own Correspondent, "Cosmopolite," February 10, 1863.

It is about time that another wall from my sagrant pet should be waited to your sanctum.

The second battle of Donelson has been fought, and although not to be compared with the first, it was not an unimportant affair. For the second time in this war the classic ground of Donelson and the rough hills and hollows about Dover have been watered by the blood of Southern martyrs. As the news reaches us imperfectly, we cannot yet judge imperative in regard to the action which has taken place between Wheeler's Cavalry and the enemy strongly entrenched at Dover; but we cannot but express our astonishment at the attack, and cannot but believe that it was entirely unnecessary, and to no purpose. What did General Wheeler expect to do after he had taken the Fort? He could certainly not have held it against gunboats with his cavalry force. What was the attack made for? merely to fight to be fighting, and to be able to brag about the courage of our dismounted cavaliers, who stormed the Dover heights on foot as well as any infantry could have done it? Many men, some say 200 and odd, were killed and wounded on our side in this encounter.

We drove the enemy from the place at a fearful sacrifice of life but as it was well known that an attack would be made on that day, the Yankees had wisely sent three gunboats down the river, and they appeared in sight about the time we were entering victoriously into Dover; they shelled us furiously and soon drove the whole Southern force off into the hills of Dixon. I am glad to hear that General Forest emphatically stated that he wanted it distinctly understood, that this was not his fight, and that he considered the attack injudicious. Our troops fought well, as they generally do, but what is all this carnage for? Why do we dismount our cavalry to charge breastworks? I understand that the breastworks were actually also charged by mounted men. Our troops were commanded by a Major General, the enemy by a Colonel. General Wheeler was made a Major General upon the strength of his first raid to the Cumberland river, where he did well; he was I presume promoted especially upon the strength of being a West Pointer, and a pet of Gen. Bragg, and Generals Forrest and Morgan were entirely ever looked and ignored. Now that the young Major General, the youngest in the service, has won his laurels let him see to them carefully, and try to keep them; one more blunder like this foolish Donelson affair, and they are lost to him, as far as the opinion of the public is concerned.

Morgan and Forrest have made the cavalry in the West what it is. They have used it to the right purpose by striking at the enemy rapid blows at vulnerable points, at a great distance from each other, by rapid movements. If our western light and irregular cavalry, the "Bedouins" of America, which is now our boast, is to be fought in the way it was fought lately at Donelson, it will soon lose all its efficiency, at the very time when it is worst needed. I understand the plan of the Tennessee campaign this winter to be, to allow the enemy to advance to the line of Duck river, for the purpose of giving our cavalry more scope to harass his rear, to disturb his communications with Nashville, and to operate on the Cumberland river by destroying transports and not by charging breastworks in sight of gunboats. Such a thing would be entirely unheard of and considered absurd in the army of Virginia, but I presume the army of Tennessee must keep up its well earned reputation of fighting to no purpose.

If General Meagan would command our cavalry in the west, a position he is eminently qualified for, such things would not happen as he has proved himself again to be a thorough cavalry officer, born probably for that purpose and possessing the proper genius for just such a kind of service in the western campaign, a genius which a hundred years spent at West Point could not give to another man.

But to another topic. I cannot help seeing the difference between the inhabitants in different States of the South. Tennesseans have been charged with being lukewarm, undecided and dissipated in this war, and the charge was made that "they do not fight." This charge has undoubtedly been set at rest by the admirable fighting done at Perryville and Murfreesboro, and will never be made again. That indomitable hero "John Henry" is a witness that on the memorable field of Fishing Creek some Tennesseans did not fight, and allowed the "old twentieth" and the "bloody fifteenth" to be cut to pieces. There it was, where Mississippians started the saying that "Tennesseans won't fight," but I have no doubt that they always excepted some Middle Tennessee Regiments from the sweeping charge.

I have had occasion to travel a good deal lately over the granary and meat-house of the South, Middle Tennessee, and I can attest that never have people shown more by their actions and daily gifts and sacrifices their entire devotion to a cause as the Middle Tennesseans now do. A soldier generally travels free in Middle Tennessee, no matter where he stops, whether at the small log cabin in the hills, or at the stately mansion on the plantation, he finds everywhere the same warm welcome. He and his horse are beautifully supplied on the best, that can be had, he sleeps in the best of

beds and when he leaves and asks for his bill, the worthy host readily and modestly informs him that "he is not in the habit of charging soldiers anything." Let it ever be remembered by the soldiers of the South how they enjoyed the hospitality of the Tennesseans. I could fill ten pages on the subject, but my space is small and time is short, and many a soldier in the army will bear witness to it, without any further remarks. This is of course not the case in the immediate neighborhood of a large body of troops. How different was the treatment of the army when in Mississippi last summer! Every one who was there will also remember it, and must now be struck with the great difference. Everything was sold there and at a most outrageous price, even the water. But such a subject ought merely to be mentioned and not enlarged upon. My object here is merely to add my slight tribute of honor and praise to the Tennesseans who, after giving up all their surplus to the Southern army, are daily feeding and clothing the soldiers of the South for no remuneration except the glorious knowledge of having done their most for the country and the cause. And the women, the noble women of Tennessee, who will forget their work in the good cause, in the hospitals and everywhere else.

Epi I fear, that I have started a dangerous subject, dangerous especially for my friend Happy, who has, I perceive, of late been unusually devoted to the fair sex, and who must be very sensitive upon that subject, to judge from his amorous and sentimental effusions in the Grapevine. I was glad to see that the noble warrior, together with his friend the Hon. Kwort Keg, are about again, to don their armor bright, and to take the field as bold cavaliers, where both can testify to their devotion to their fair country and country women by new deeds of valor and heroism. The soldiers life, in the cavalry especially, is exceedingly comfortable, in fact luxurious in the winter season. A hasty mouthful of bacon and bread, once and a while, that is to say about once every 48 hours, or a cup of beef, which reminds you of Major Joe Bagstock's (honest, plain old Joe is Dickens' Donkey and Son.) "Tough, sir, tough," is undoubtedly a good fare to ensure a man against dyspepsia for the rest of his life; sleeping arrangements and "things generally" being in proportion.

I would however advise the worthy pair to apply for special duty. I understand that Distilleries are now carried on under the supervision of the army, and advise them to apply for the position of Inspectors of Distilleries, for which position the Hon. Kwort Keg seems remarkably fitted.

The Conscription officer is abroad in the land, seeking whom he may devour. Unfortunate delinquents tremble at his approach and try to mollify his fierceness by sundry drinks and other petite offers. His heart is however hard as adamant, and invulnerable, and on all the roads and byways you meet sick youths in new homespun clothes going to the army. How many of these poor fellows will never return! how many of them have received the last mother's kiss and blessing. When will the great Yankee Moloch be pacified? How many more victims does he want? But through the dark, dreary night we believe to see a dim brightness ahead, as if the day was breaking. If the old men still shake their heads and still talk about a long war, the youth, the men of hope, begin to see into a brighter future. We begin to think of peace and talk of peace sometimes, as if really it would seem, that it is to come at last.

The Yankee nation is gradually sloudering deeper and deeper in the nasty filth, corruption and chaos. The enemy is gathering his last energies, and spending his last dollars, erecting his last great pyramids of lies upon lies for one final, grand, desperate surge of the mighty wave against our rock of liberty, and then, if we stand, there is some hope that the storm will gradually subside and we will then exclaim with the Italian: "Per la natio da uco!"

COSMOPOLITE.

## COTTON YARN.

1000—5 lbs. Bunches Cotton Yarn.  
23 Sacks fine Virginia Salt, at 25c. pr. lb. by Sack.  
20 Barrels New Orleans Syrup.  
23 Tons Prime Rice, just received and for sale by  
Feb 21-1w R. M. MYERS.

## Powder and Lead.

WE need all the lead we can obtain. I will pay a liberal price for it, delivered at the Ordnance Depot, or give Powder at a fair price in exchange. Bring it on at once, and don't disdain small quantities.  
Feb 21-1w W. L. HUMPHRIES,  
Ord. Office Post.

## SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO thousand dollars each, will be paid for five steady, able bodied men, of forty-five, to fifty eight years of age. Apply in person, or by letter to  
Feb 21-1w J. H. WILLY,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Quinby & Robinson, of Memphis, Tenn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same to W. T. Quinby, who is alone authorized to pay, and all persons who are indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to said Quinby, who has been authorized to settle said firm's business.  
WM. T. QUINBY, Gen'l Partner.  
W. A. ROBINSON, Special Partner.  
JAS. S. CLAGHORN, Special Partner  
Feb 21-1w Memphis, Ga. Jan. 21, 1863.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

EDITOR or RUNNER—Will you please ask of your many readers the whereabouts, if living, or the burial place of the late, of General GEO. E. CAULFIELD, Company "G," 24th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, Duncan's Brigade? When last heard from he was severely wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, and sent from Chattanooga to some other point. Information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his distressed mother, Mrs. Frances M. Caulfield, Montgomery Theater, Montgomery, Alabama.  
Feb 21-1w